4:Grajdanzev--57 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 249, 474, 177.24 Japan
636.24

"The culture of sugar cane and the development of the sugar industry is considered one of the most spectacular achievements of the Japanese administration in Taiwan. Here we shall discuss only the culture of sugar cane; the sugar industry as such will be examined later in the section on industry. Sugar cane is an indigenous culture and was not introduced into Taiwan by the Japanese. The Dutch found it there in the 17th century and encouraged it. Before the advent of the Japanese it was produced by Chinese producers' cooperatives, which well deserve a special investigation because of their original character. They not only raised sugar cane, but also extracted the sugar in their old-fashioned mills. The industry had so developed that in 1893, ninety-eight million pounds of sugar were exported and probably not less than that amount was consumed in Taiwan, so that total production may be estimated at about 200 million pounds. This amount was not reached again until twenty years later. (1) With the coming of the Japanese the guerilla war continued for several years and ruined the industry. "

1. Japanese sources say that at the time of Japan's occupation of Taiwan the annual output was only about 80,000,000 kin (104 million pounds). This can hardly be true if in 1893 exports alone equalled 98,000,000 pounds. In 1880 exports equalled 141.5 million pounds.

4:Grajdanzev--85-86 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 226, 474

"The growth was therefore slow. The part played by the fisheries in the occupations of the population is not great. The fishermen are either united into associations or are working for Japanese or Chinese entrepreneurs. There are no statistics showing the division of entrepreneurs into Japanese and Chinese, but the names of the firms serve as an unmistakable [86] guide. The various types of fishermen are united into sixty-two associations of 16,516 persons. The total products sold by these associations were valued in 1937 at ¥2,670,201 showing that for the members of these associations fishing is only an auxiliary occupation."

575 on Formosa are divided into (1) farmers' associations, (2) labor unions, (3) fishermen's associations, (4) trade associations, (5) professional groups, (6) social groups, and (7) co-operatives. Most of the associations are organized on a local basis and are generally patterned after the governmental administration, that is, directives and rulings are made at a single headquarter and disseminated to lower groups. A provincial organization establishes its branches in hsien and municipalities; the latter in turn organize sub-branches in towns and villages. Some associations have a national organization, which expects to extend its activities when the Mainland is regained.

•474 The Farmers' Association was first organized thirty years ago for the express purpose of protecting the rights of the farmers. Very often it came into conflict with the Japanese administration, which finally ordered its dissolution and replaced it with the Agricultural Association, a quasi-government agency. The activities of the Agricultural Association were confined to the promotion of agricultural production. In 1949, the

6. (continued) [Yearbook of the Republic of China], 1954, Taipei, p. 730.

•474 Farmers' Association was reincorporated under the Chinese law. It is at present a private organization governed by a representative body, managed by a general manager assited by a board of 9 to 15 directors and supervised by a board of 3 to 7 supervisors.[7] In the rural areas, the Farmers' Association distributes fertilizers, extends credit, collects government taxes and repayment of land purchase loans in rice or in kind, and directs educational programs. In towns, the Farmers' Association offers facilities for wholesale purchasing, co-operative marketing, and warehousing. In the cities and larger towns, the Farmers' Association extends short-term loans to small merchants. The Farmers' Association is the only modern organization actively supported by the farmers, who form 52 per cent of the total population in Formosa. There are 4,121 sub-units of the Farmers' Association in rural areas with a total membership of 395,208. These sub-units combine to form 340 units at the town, hsien, municipal, and provincial levels.[8]

7. Arthur F. Raper: Rural Taiwan -Problem and Promise, pub. by JCRR, Taipei, 1953, p. 183.

8. Chung-hua Nien-pao [China Annual], 1954, Vol. III, p. 83.

668 the remaining left wing of the association split again into the communistic and the social-democratic groups, and the latter was expelled from the association. The moderate Taiwan People's Party again split into the conservative rich landlord group and the more radical middle class group. The former group organized the Taiwan League for Local Self-Government in 1929, and in the meeting of the party in 1930, was expelled by the more radical group. But at the same time, the party was disbanded by the colonial government. Thus, by 1930, among the Formosans, there were (1) a communistic group, (2) a social-democratic group, (3) a more radical middle-class group, and (4) a conservative landlord group.

477 2. Farmer's Associations: The influence of
427 this movement could not fail to reach the
668 farmers. In 1924 a dispute arose between
671 sugar cane farmers and a sugar corporation. Under the leadership of a local doctor, the dispute was settled in favor of the farmers. This encouraged the farmers, and in next year the Association of Sugar Cane Farmers was organized. Some farmers had reclaimed government-owned land without permission. This was denounced as illegal, and in 1926 nearly four thousand hectares of this kind of land were distributed to 370 Japanese retired officials. This provided impetus for farmers

474 427 668 671 to unite and fight. Moreover, farmers were under the heavy yoke of the landlord, and most of landlords were local people. On Formosa, 53 per cent of the farm land was tenant land, and tenants had to pay about half of their harvest to the landlord as rent. Moreover, the tenant farmer has various other obligations toward the landlord. This situation was unbearable even to the most subservient tenants, and they often submitted complaints against landlords to legal arbitration. Under the threefold pressure of the sugar corporation, retired Japanese officials and landlords, the farmers were always ready to rebel at the slightest provocation. The sparks kindled in 1924 spread and many farmers's association were organized. It is interesting to note that the name of the association thus organized was not the "association for agriculture," but the "farmer's association." In 1926 these local associations were united into the Taiwan Farmers' Association. Campaigns against the landlord under the direction of the association rapidly increased. There were 5 such cases of disputes in 1924, 4 cases in 1925, 15 cases in 1926, in 1927 the number jumped to 431 cases (2,127 persons involved) and in 1928 dropped back to 134 cases (3, 149 persons involved) in 1928. The magnitude of the dissatisfaction stimulated the Japanese to action and suppression was begun in 1929. With the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931

ruthless means of suppression were adopted in the name of internal consolidation. The cases of farmers opposing landlords dropped sharply to 23 cases in 1929, 28 cases in 1930, and 16 cases in 1931. However, the influence of the movement on Formosan society, especially on social relations between landlords and tenants was undeniable. The government sponsored landlord-tenants associations after 1924 were a means to mitigate the tense situation of the time.

3. Labor Unions: The new social currents also reached factory workers. Labor unions for various trades were organized, and in 1927, 29 local unions were federated into the Taiwan Federation of Workers Unions. At the end of the year participating units increased to 65, and the number of members amounted to 7,861. In 1928 the League of Taiwan Mechanical Workers was organized under separate leadership. Several strikes were directed by the leagues. Both the farmers associations and the worker's unions received co-operation from associations and unions in Japan. Generally speaking, because of the backwardness of Formosan industry at that time, the activity of labor unions was not as conspicuous as that of the farmers. The activity of the union also faded out under the pressure of government suppression in 1929 and 1931. In 1932 almost all labor leaders were arrested, and in 1937, the year

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Railroad workers union	13	22,265
Highway workers union	13	5,121

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* The China Annual 1954, Vol. 3, Feb. 1955, p. 89.

Labor unions in Formosa are generally directed by members of the Kuomintang and are subsidized in part by the government. Their main functions are to seek improvements in wages and working hours, to look after the welfare of the workers, and to participate in patriotic activities. The most noteworthy service offered are social security measures which include accident insurance, maternity and life insurance, pensions at retirement, and low-cost housing for workers. Some unions also operate clinics, day nurseries, and co-operative groceries for the benefit of their members.

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Formosa has a long seacoast and over seventy islets. Over 232,000 people are engaged in fishing. The fishermen's associations were formerly controlled by fishing-boat owners and owners of the fish ponds, and funds used in welfare work were derived from a surcharge of the price of fish.

474 226 In 1954 the fishermen's associations were reorganized by the provincial government to give the workers a greater share of control.[9] There are at present seven local units and one provincial fishermen's association, with a total membership of 80,123. They construct and repair fishing boats, operate facilities for cold-storage, and offer emergency aid to the fishermen and their families.

474 Trade associations are formed by people belonging to the same trade. They combine to form either a chamber of commerce or an association of industries. The professional associations are organized by lawyers, accountants, journalists, and physicians. There are eleven such associations, some having a local organization in each hsien and municipalities, others with only a provincial organization. Social organizations, devoted to social welfare and relief work, are sponsored by the government, by religious groups, and by civic clubs. Their activities include the collection and distribution of comforts for the armed forces, aid to women in distress (unwed mothers, mistreated wives

9. "Under the new set-up, two-thirds of the directors, officers, and inspectors of the association will be workers." Arthur F. Raper and others, Urban and Industrial Taiwan-Crowded and Resourceful, Taipei, Sept. 1954, p. 292.

474 and foster daughters), sewing for charitable purposes, and the operation of day nurseries, orphanages, and homes for the dumb and the blind. Wives of government personnel often take an active part in social organizations.

In order of size, the farmers' associations, the labor unions, and the co-operatives are the largest social organizations. There are at least 421 local co-operative units with a total membership of approximately 375,000 households, or roughly one-fifth of the island's population.[10] The most important of the co-operatives is the consumer co-operative which has over two hundred units in the larger cities of the province, and distributes the ration of daily supplies to the families of government employees, school teachers, and military personnel. There are at least 71 branches of the credit co-operatives. They accept deposits and extend loans to such small businesses as handicraft and family industries. At the end of 1953, deposits amounted to NT$176,092,000 and loans amounted to NT$119,316,000.

10. Raper, ibid., p. 292. The Yearbook of the Republic of China of 1954 reports that there were 481 units and 398,681 members at the end of 1953.

474 Agricultural co-operatives help the farmers to transport and market special farm products such as fruits, tea, citronella oil, and straw hats and mattings. At present there are 81 agricultural co-operatives. Co-operative farms are organized with the help of the government. The co-operative farms are either operated on a community basis (their products distributed among the members according to individual contributions) or operated individually with co-operative purchasing of fertilizers and seeds and co-operative processing and marketing of products. There are 133 such co-operative farms in Formosa with a total membership of 18,000, but most of them do not have the equipment necessary for efficient operation.

000 Formosa has a vast network of social organizations, but most of these have had a short history; they were either founded or reorganized within the past five years. They are still in an experimental stage and not yet deeply rooted in the lives of the people. The Formosan people were given little opportunity to exercise initiative under Japanese rule, and in consequence they lack both the experience and the training to run efficient organizations. Moreover, most organizations rely on the government for financial support, which in turn gives the government undue control over their activities